as the United States affords for all her natural products. If to the above enumeration could be added—as doubtless there might in time have been—the free admission of barley and oats, of cattle, horses, and sheep, the book would have been so complete as to leave noth-ing else to be desired by the average Canadian statesman.

"It has been the expectation that some such stroke of good luck as the enforcement of this bollsy would occur. That has sustained the existing dominant Tory party in their hold upon the country. It has been the hope that the United States would yield concessions of this character that has induced the Government of the country to enforce an interpretation of the treaty of 1815 with a spirit utterly repugnant to the spirit of the age, and in such startling contrast with that which servades the commerce of the rest of the continent. No other morive could have justified the serious risk of offene age. was granted by a desire to entitle the fisheries question. Later on a money payment in the Hallfax award adjusted the matter for a brief period and secured the fishing privileges. This money payment amounted to \$5,000,000, equal to about a dollar and ten cents each to every Canadian, who for this trivial amount, this mess of pottage, gave up what is now considered to be a principle of Sriesless value—a principle involved in the Rigid, adherence to treaty obligations, the hon-observance of which, it is argued, would be fatal to the peace of nations. Doubtless, if the free admission of Canadian products had ever been contemplated by the Executive or by Congress, as a price for all the fishing privileges that Canada possesses, these privileges would have to an Administration diametrically opposed to the granting of this free admission is of the utmost eignificance to Canada. Not only is there no hope in the party now assuming power for the voluntary breaking down of the customs barrier which shouts out Canadians products without a the same time giving free admission to American manufactures into Canada, but there is no possible hope of a settlement of the English Administration, and ineffectually urged by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hayard. The attitude of the Senate of the United States in refusing to railfy the rearty has been confirmed by the popular verdict, and there is now no more hope of the peaceable adjustence of the

rones would be found a market for Canadian products in value and volume 100 times restart than the products of the protocoted manufacture of the protocoted

country like Canada could advantageously resign the attractive forces which bind together the Commonwealths of the republic.

"But there are barriers to a political union of a very serious character. In England it would be interpreted as a step toward republicanism that would be considered almost fatal to an aristocratic Government; while in Canada the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church and the ultra-loyalty of the rank and file of the people would make the progress of the growth of the sentiment a very slow one. On this point I have before expressed an opinion. My own conviction is that there is no country in the world so loyal to its mother country as is Canada; that in the hearts of the great body of her neople is imbedded a sentiment of loyalty that even material advantages will not tompt to change. Possibly as the result of a closer commercial connection an assimilation might take place; but so long as the country is contented under its present political institutions, those is little temptation afforded to change its political conditions. Meantime the United States get no advantage from what otherwise would flow from the breaking down of the barriers between the two countries. The productions of this country are far in excess of fac consumptive powers, and we can make in six months more boots and shoes than we can consume in a year. The collars and cuffs of Troy and the threads of Newark grow in production with greater rapidity than in consumption. To create a market for these and a thousand other articles is as much the duty of the protectionist as is the preservation of the market already created. A commercial union of the whole continent would be but an extension of the protectionist as is the preservation of the market already created. A commercial union of the whole continent would be but an extension of the protection sets from Canada: and thousand other articles is as much the duty of the protectionist as is the preservation of the choic protection of machine the protection of machine the polit

tempt to absorb and assimilate a section of ancient Spain, such as is found in Mexico on the south.

"The state of the relations between the two countries is full of the most profound interest. Strangely enough, the discussion of the Canadian question in relation to the treaty, the radian question in relation to the treaty, the radian question in relation to the strangely enough, the discussion of the Canadian question in relation to the treaty, the radian question in relation to the subject scential that has not at all improbable that the fatter will be just as full of discussion upon the subject. In order to fortify members of Congress with facts and figures, I propose to send them some literature of my native country, which if they will absorb, will I think somewhat astonish them as to its extent. Its weakh, and the grand possibilities that it opens up as contributing to the future greatness of this country. This contribution cau only be made effective by the ramoval of the harrier that, like a barbed wire sense, runs athwart the continent, over which one brother cannot trade with another brother for a bushel of potations without the intervention of the officers of a benight Government. When such a condition ceases to exist the words of Emerson will be in reality fuffilled when he said: America is another name for

GEN. JAMES M. WILSON'S VIEWS. Come Over to Us.

Gen. James H. Wilson presented some remarkably strong points in the course of a talk I had with him in the office of Grant & Co., 48 Wall street. He looked at the whole question Wall street. He looked at the whole question from the standpoint of a practical man of affairs. He is a projector and builder of railroads, and one of the highest authorities on railroad matters in America. Gen. Wilson was one of the first persons in the United States to revive the discussion of our relations with Canada. He addressed the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate on Feb. 10, and the House Commerce Committee on March 15.

the House Commerce Committee on March 15-"What do you think." I asked him, "of Sir John Macdonald's claim that if all railroad connections with this country were cut off it would have the effect of building up the Cana-

dian railroads?"
"It seems to me," the General said,
"that they are seriously mistaken. Unless I have strangely misconceived the relations of the Canadian railroads with those of the United States, and especially the source from which they draw their main traffic, they would be almost fatally injured if their communica-tions with the United States were cut off. According to the best evidence I can gather the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railreads carried between the Eastern and West-ern States last year not less than 7,000,000 tons of freight, which must have yielded a great portion of their greas revenues. If their com-munications with the United States were cut off all this business would necessarily seek other channels, and they would then have nothing left except such local and export busi-ness as they could handle through Canadian ports."

other channels, and they would then have nothing left except such local and export business as they could handle through Canadian ports."

"Have the railroads of Canada sufficient capacity for carrying the wheat trade of the Morthwest and the general traffic during the winter months?"

"To this question I should say distinctly, no; but even if they had the capacity for doing it, their ports being closed in the winter time by ice would make it very difficult, if not impracticable."

"Is there any probability of the construction of future roads after the fashion of the Canadian Pacific unless they are heavily subsidized by the Government?"

Thave no means of knowing what the policy of the Dominion Government may be in respect to this matter, but I should say that no corporation, in the face of the prohibition of the Canadian railroads from engaging in traffic between the States along our northern border, could raise money to build new Canadian inless nor do I think the Dominion Government would subsidize additional lines for the simple reason that in carrying out their plans for binding the provinces together or federating the empire ho additional lines seem to be necessary. The lines in existence are ample for all present or prospective requirements."

"Would the action of our Government direction the railroad system existing between the two countries be the most effectual way of bringing Canada to terms?"

"In my judgment it would, for the reasons that it would fithe chief source of revenue now enjoyed by the Canadian railroad system, and their ports being closed by ice during the winter would, in a measure, suspend most of their export and import business or greatly increase the cost of doing if during that season. If, in addition, the proposition of Mr. Cleveland should for any reason be adopted by his successor—that is to say, should the privilege now enjoyed by the people of Canada to export and import through the United States free of duty be cut off—d do not see how Canadian trade or the Canadian railroad

adian railroads are entirely free from its restrictions.

"Third, the question of national defence.

"Fourth, the question of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River.

"Fifth, the operation of our tariff laws, along our northern boundary.

"After a thorough study of these questions, I have come to the conclusion that there is no practical way by which they can all be solved except through the annexation of the Canadian Dominion and the outlying British islands and provinces.

except through the annexation of the Canadian Dominion and the outlying British islands and provinces.

"Mr. Edward Dicey published a paper last year in one of the British reviews, discussing the tendency of great nations to absorb the smaller and weaker ones. He lays down what appears to be a sound fundamental proposition, namely, that this is a natural law, and that nations, in order to protect their paramount, permanent interests, frequently act unconsciously under it. I know of no sentiment more widespread among the American people than that our manifest destiny is to absorb all the British possessions in North America, and the more this subject is discussed the more surely will such a policy as this increase in popularity. We have no cause of enmity or ill will toward the Canadians as neighbors other than those which have grown out of their condition as subjects of the British crown. They are of one race, and practically of one religion with us, and could not fail to become most excellent, patriotic, and enthusiastic citizens of the great republic; but so long as Great Britain figures their diplomatic battles, stands ready to defend them against other nations, subsidizes their railroads and public undertakings, guarantees their public coans, builds their fortifications and railroads, and grants titles to their successful leaders, so long are they likely to remain a part of the British empire. If, in addition to all this, the United States should grant to them the right of unrestricted trade with us, as contemplated by the project for commercial union, they would have about all we could give them, and all they by the project for commercial union, they would have about all we could give them, and all they could reasonably expect from any quarter. The inevitable result would be to postpone political union."

The student of politics and of public questions will observe that the time is ripe in America for the appearance of a Bismarck.

A RECAPITULATION.

Expressions from Eminent Men on Both THE SUN'S correspondent has referred repeatedly to the extraordinary divergence of opinion which exists in Canada. Assertious are made positively, first on one side and then on the other, that annexation is an utter impossibility or an imminent probability, and the whole field of Canadian opinion shows a wealth: of contradiction. Probably no expres-

sion on the Canadian question attracted more attention both in this country and in Canada than that of Mr. W. B. Whitney, the Secretary of the Navy. "It is now known that Mr. Whitof the Navy. It is now known that Mr. Whitney made every effort to impress his views on the real standing of the quarrel between the two countries on President Cleveland's Cabinet, but the opinions of the Secretary of the Navy were not accepted by Mr. Bayard. Mr. Whitney, who was a constitutional lawyer of prominence before he entered the Cabinet, made an expendence of the caping of the capi tended examination into the records of the case, and decided that Great Britain had virtually admitted that our claim in the fisheries dispute was right. In 1870 and 1871 she said that the position taken by Canada on the fisheries question was "an extreme view." This was an admission that the position that the United States took then was right, and if our Cabinet had kept to that position there would have been abundant diplomatic backing.

A very common claim of Canadians was that the retaliation measures which President Cleveland threatened would have been a positive benefit to Canada. The keynote of this asserdonald, in an interview which I had with him at Ottawa. The Premier decided that retaila-tion would build up the Canadian railroads. He said that Chamberlain's treaty was advantageous to the United States, and that Canada would act for herself now, without considering her relations to the mother country. All of the Premier's Ministers, however, did not stand with him in this position. Sir John Thompson. the Minister of Justice, believed

with him in this position. Sir John Thompson, the Minister of Justice, believed that retaliation would hurt Canada, but he noped that eventually it would have the effect of forcing her to complete her railroad system, so as to be independent of the United States. This was a hope, however, and not a prophecy. The Hon, Geo, E. Foster, the Minister of Finance, spoke with even more emphasis. He said that retaliation would undoubtedly hurt Canada much more than it would the United States, and he favored neither annexation nor commercial union. Sir Richard Cartwright, R. C. M. G., ex-Minister of Finance, leader of the opposition in Parillament, and a man of great local influence, smiled satirically when I said to him that the Premier had announced that the retaliation would not hurt Canada. He believed that the reverse would be the case, and announced that there was a very strong feeling in Canada in favor of free trade or unrestricted reciprocity with the United States.

Big exporters like the Hon, James McShane, a member of the Cabinet, and W. W. Ogilvie, the most extensive miller in the Dominion, announced flatiy that any unifrendly action on the part of the United States would injure Canada severely. All through Eingston and the towns bordering the lakes the leading men said that retaliation would absclutely ruin Canada. There was one important exception to this, however, in the person of the Hon. G. Kirkpatrick, an ex-Speaker of the House and well-known figure in Canadan affairs. He believes in commercial union, and thought that any antagonistic measures on our part would hurt the United States more than Canada. There was one important exception to this, however, in the person of the Hon. G. Kirkpatrick, an ex-Speaker of the House and well-known figure in Canadan affairs. He believes in commercial union, and thought that any antagonistic measures on our part would not hurt Canada. It would be no light thing." he said, "to shift the immense volume of business which passes through New York and Boston to St. John a

have no conception of the question at all."
In the same way, the Hon. William McDougai, an eminent constitutional lawyer in the Dominion, said it was arrant ponsense to say that argressive action by the United States would not injure Canada. It would well nigh ruin her.

Managers of big railroads, like William Wainwight of the Grand Trunk and others, said that it was in the power of our Government to very seriously injure the Dominion.

On the other side, there were men like Peter Mitchell, ex-Minister of Finance, and for thirty-two years member of Parliament, who believed with the Prime Minister that Canada would be less injured than the United States by any action on the part of the President of a revengeful character. But it must be said that the preponderance of opinion was in favor of a closer union with the United States. The people in the first place are not particularly enthralled by the excellence of their Government, and in the second place they are weary of the eternal squables which arise from the existing relations of the two countries. The most refreshing of all the opinions put forth was that of Senator Sherman, who proposed to buy Canada outright as a means of settling the whole trouble. He computed that \$300,000,000 would be a fair offer. This would be a large sum to Canada, but it was a mere bagatelle to us, as two or three years' whiskey tax would pay the whole of it.

Meanwhile, however, the subject has been ventilated, and much information collected and disseminated to the public. There is still no one line of policy which is looked upon as acceptable to the people of both countries.

Guerrero, Littlewood, and Other Fast Ones Will be in the Hace that Hegins To-night. Madison Square Garden is once more converted into a tan-bark arena for a contest of speed and endurance, to last until the end of the week. The track is perfect, and, if all the well-known walkers who have entered come to the scratch, the result ought to be one of the best six-day matches ever contested. Guerthe management for some time, trying to get a guarantee, has finally been entered by his backer, Donald Burns. Guerrero ran second to Littlewood in May, and made 590 miles. Littlewood is in to win, and to beat his own record of 611 miles, if he is pushed.

Dan Herty of Boston, who was second to Albert in February when the latter broke the record with 621 miles, will try this time to be first. Old John Hughes, the lepper, will be on the track. It is said that he was never in better condition. For the first time in his life he has been in regular training, anxious to beat Littlewood, as he was to down Rowell. Hughes's performance in the famous race in 1882, when he ran Rowell off the track after the latter had made 150 miles is still remembered. The old man's score for the first two days has never been beaten. Cartwright, Golden, and Moore are also among the forty who are announced to start. backer, Donald Burns, Guerrero ran second

are also among the forty who are announced to start.

Among the newmen the most interesting are George Mason of England and Fox's unknown. Mason has never run a 142-hours' race, but he has done some fine work in 72-hour races. He has a third-day record of 75 miles in twelve hours. Richard K. Fox's entry is now known to be like Weir, the "Belfast Spider." Whether he will turn out to be as good a pedestrian as he is a fighter remains to be seen.

The Garden will open to-night at 8 o'clock. There will be a "sacred" concert by Bayne's band. The start will be made at the usual time, just after midnight.

GEN. NEWTON OUT OF OFFICE

His Resignation Handed in Yesterday and Accepted by the Mayor.

The resignation of Gen. John Newton as Commissioner of Public Works was received by Mayor Hewitt early yesterday morning. It had hardly been expected so soon. Mayor Hewitt called upon Gen. Newton and had a conference with him. On his return to the Mayor's office he said that the resignation had accepted. It takes effect immediately. been accepted. It takes effect immediately. The Mayor was asked to give the reporters the General's letter for publication, but declined.

"It is merely an ordinary letter of resignation," he said. "I have no immediate inten-

tion of appointing a successor to Gen. Newton matters which I think the public should have will be given to the reporters when I am through making my appointments. I have no man in my mind for Commissioner of Public Works."

Gen. Newton said that he would not take the place at the head of the Coast Survey, which, it has been said, is open for him.

"Bome months ago." he said, "when I was appointed President of the Panama Sailroad Company, there was an understanding that I was to devote myself entirely to the interests of that company. My resignation as Commissioner of Public Works is one of the results of that understanding."

There is no doubt that Mayor Hewitt will appoint a Commissioner in place of Gon. Newton, and that the department will remain in the control of the County Democracy until May 1. matters which I think the public should have

\$12,600,000 for an Industrial School,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.-I. V. Williamson, the aged philanthropist who has decided to round out his long and useful career by devoting \$12,000,000 of his enormous fortune for the establishment of a great industrial school for establishment of a great industrial school for boys, has completed his arrangements, and to-day took the first step in the direction of establishing the school by selecting a Board of seven trustees, all of whom are well-known business men. A meeting between Mr. Williamson and these men was held to-day, and the plans were discussed in detail. The institution will be known as the "Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades." It will be devoted to the education of white boys in the old-lashioned trades. It is not confined to orphan boys, but will be open to all, with or without parents. Neither is there any restriction as to religion or race. The school is to be located in the city of Philadelphia or the immediate vicinity—Mentsomery, Bucks, or Delaware county. CHAMPION TEEMER BEATEN O'CONNOR CROSSED THE FINISH LINE ABOUT TEN LENGTHS AREAD.

The Canadian Sculler Took the Lead at the Start and Teemer was Unable to Over-take Him-O'Conner to Se to Australia. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 .- William J. O'Connor, the Canadian carsman, defeated John Teemer of McKeesport, Pa., holder of the title of champion carsman of America, this afteror campion oarsman of America, the actor-moon, in a three-mile race on the Potomac River, opposite Washington, for the champion-ship of America and a stake of \$2,500 a side. O'Connor rowed in splendid form, and led from start to finish.—emer at no time being able to overtake him. O'Connor will now go to Aus-tralia to battle with Searle for the champion-ship of the world. ship of the world.

The race grew out of a quare almost on the season of the control o The race grew out of a quarrel in Madison Square Garden, New York, between Teemer and George Lee, the trainer of O'Connor. In-effectual efforts had been made before that

THE POSTAL SERVICE FOR 1890. Estimated Expenses \$5,951,889 and Revenues \$9,518,488 More Than for 1888.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 .- The Postmaster-

General to-day submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his estimates for appropriations for the postal service for the fiscal year ending

for the postal service for the fiscal year ending Juno 30, 1890. They aggregate \$66,812,073, as against \$60,860,283, the appropriation for the present fiscal year. This is an increase of \$5,951,839. The principal items and amounts of increase are as follows:

Mail depredations and Post Office inspectors, \$100,000 compensation to Presidential Postmasters, \$600,000; compensation to clerks in Presidential Fost Offices, \$600,000; real, light, and feel at Presidential Post Offices, \$100,000; real cells and feel at Presidential Post Offices, \$100,000; transportation by railreads, \$2,100,000; insandature of postage stamps, \$12,000; manufacture of stamped sivelopes, \$60,000; manufacture of stamped sivelopes, \$60,000; manufacture of postage stamps, \$12,000; manufacture of stamped sivelopes, \$60,000; manufacture of postage stamps, \$12,000; manufacture of stamped sivelopes, \$60,000; manufacture of stamped sivelopes, \$60,000;

card. \$16,000: transpertation of foreign mails \$108.000: balance due foreign countries \$25,000.

These increases are stated to be necessary to meet the present and prospective extension of the jostal service. In the item of mail bags and mail-bag catchers, the estimates are \$60,000 less than the appropriation for the present year, and the item of looks and keys is \$10,000 less. These reductions, it is said, are occasioned by the systematic repair of all defective ponches and bags, and by the bringing into use of locks which have accumulated in the various Post Offices throughout the country.

The revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are estimated at \$25,508,558, which is an increase of \$4,944,924 over the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, of the year ending June 30, 1890. This will leave an apparent deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1890, of \$4,403,414.

Found the Actress's Face in his Pocket. Mrs. Wilhelmina Baruch of 1,473 Park avenue avers that Simon, her husband, a salesman for Thurber. Whyland & Co., has deserted her for an actress in the Hebrew theatre. Mrs. Barush found in her husband's pocket a photo-graph of the actress, set in a gold locket. She had Baruch arrested yesterday on an order from Judge Bookstaver, and held in \$2,000 bail.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art. A large force of men are putting things in readiness for the opening reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which will be held on Dec. 18. A great variety of paintings statues laces, and topestries never before shown will be on exhibition. An interesting fea-ture will be the new and valuation confection of Exystian the short of Experiment of the statue of statue of the short lam one of the statue of the art numerous of Europe. It has also received many val-uable gifts of paintings recently.

McAuliffe Ready to Meet Carney. "Dick." Roche, the backer of Lightweight Champion Jack McAuliffe has posted £200 with Richard K. Fox and offers to back McAuliffe against the Rug-lish lightweight champion. "Jermany" Carner, for f. 100 of a side, the fight to take place in America, and Carney to receive £100 for expenses. News of this offer has been cabled to the London Sporing Life, which holds Carney's fortest of £200.

Teachers' Tour to Washington, via Penn-Teachers' Tour to Washington, via Pennsylvania Enlirond.

The holiday laur to Washington for the teachers of New York and Brooker, drawned by the Pennsylvania distinct distinct Caristinas, I will lave less altractive mode of spending Caristinas, I will lave less latractive mode at rannat I A. B., Pel. Pe. Round true life these including railreat transportation in both directions, meals en route, and hotel accommodations in Washington, will be seek from Brooking, New York, New Eruswick, and Tecnton at 11. The tickets will be good for return pacage only by special ratals leaving weathington on Dec. 28. Detailed information will be given later,—458.

POLICEMAN CONROY IN TROUBLE AGAIN ades Greeer Mezzadri's Mouse and After

ward Assaults Capt, McCullagh, Policeman Edward F. Conroy of the Elizaboth street station is charged with having as-saulted Evardo Mezzadri, an Italian, who geeps saulted Evardo Megzadri, an Italian, who seeps a grocery at 22 Mulberry street. Megzadri says that Conroy and a woman, both intoxicated, entered his piace at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. They had apparently mistaken the store for a disorderly house, and, despite the protests of the proprietor, Conroy and his companion forced an entrance into a back room, Megzadri summoned assistance and put them out. As he went away Conroy drew a \$2 bill from his pocket, exclaiming. There's your money," and siapped the Italian in the face with it.

cut. As he went away Conroy drew a \$2 bill from his pocket, exclaiming, "There's your money," and siapped the Italian in the face with it.

An hour later Conroy appeared at the station house. The younger Capt. McCullagh noticed Conroy's condition and ordered him into a rear room. Conroy refused to go, and it took three Sergeants and the Captain to put him in the back room. While the struggle was in progress Meszadri came in to make complaint against Conroy. When the latter saw Meszadri he became furious and tried to get at him. Capt. McCullagh attempted to restrain Conroy, and was himself attacked by the policeman. Conroy was quickly subdued, however, and locked up for the night.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Conroy denied Mazzadri's charge, stating that he had been at a theatre with some friends on Friday afternoon. Justice Patterson held him for examination on Monday morning.

This escapade may cost Conroy his shield, as there are already two charges bending against him before the Commissioners. He has been on the force only two years, but in that time has been before the Commissioners to answer complaints almost a score of times. A warrant was procured for his arrest at the Tombs Court a short time ago by James Briscoll, an employee in the District Attorney's office. Driscoll got Conroy on the force. The complaint was subsequently withdrawn. Conroy's most recent escapade was getting drunk while on duty at a polling place in the Second Assembly district on election day.

Capt, Jack's Scout in Jersey,

Capt. Jack Crawford has begun two suits in the City Court against Sheridan Corbyn, the theatrical manager. One is for \$2,000 damages for alleged breach of contract to pay Crawford \$175 a week for thirty weeks for actorawiord \$1/9 a week for thirty weeks for acting in "The Trapper's Dream." After one night at Keyport and one night at Matteawan, the performances stopped. Mr. Corbyn savs the play stopped because Capt. Jack. 'Kicked' and refused to go on, after Mr. Corbyn had gone to an expense of \$5.396. This swim manager Corbyn sets up as a counter claim.

The other suit is on a promissory note for \$350, dated on July 25 last, and made payable in sixty days.

Two Men Killed and Three Badly Injured. TROY, Nov. 24 .- By an explosion of dynamite at Thompson's Milis, near Schuylerville, Saratoga county, this afternoon, five men were blown up. Two men were killed, Peter Hughes of Bald Mountain. Washington county, and John Mcdinnis of Valley Falls. The men were building a large pulp and paper mill at Thompson's Mills, one mile north of Schuylerville. They were sitting in a circle round a fire, and were warming some dynamite to be used in blasting. The dynamite exploided with a terrific report. Hughes and McGinnis were literally torn to places. Three other men named Cummings. Wilkinson, and Hoy, were rendered senseless. It is thought they will recover.

Immigration of Laborers Under Contract, WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 .- The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in regard to the importation of foreign laborers under contract, in which he says:

tract, in which he says:

Collectors of customs, tournissioners of immeration, and others upon reserving intermation that immeration have been imported into this country and adoved to hard contrary to the provisions of the act of Feb. 23, 1985, as amended by the act of Feb. 23, 1985, as amended by the act of Feb. 23, 1985, will ascertain the names and addresses of all such immerants and the date of their arrival and forthwith report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, together with such facts and circumstances relating to their importation as may be obtained, and also the name of the imperating vassel, or, if entering an from adjoining country, the name of the person company, or corportion contracting for the services of such immigrants.

LEBANON, Pa.. Nov. 24.-Peter Zimmerman.

aged 75, lived for fifty years with his wife on a small farm in Union township, this county. A year or so ago some misunderstanding arose between the need couple, and they reparated. To prevent his wife from obtaining any legal claim on the farm Zunmerman desired it ing any legal claim on the form Zimmerman deoded it to his daughter Earth. Some time afterward the old couple because recentried and lived together on the farm. Zimmerman then sought to have the seed he had given his daughter invalidated, she refusing to reconvey the property back to him. The courts decided against Zimmerman. The farm was the only home he and bis wife had, but the daughter insisted on their vacating the premises. This the old couple refused to do. The daughter has now commenced proceedings in court to have her aged paronts ejected from the farm. The daughter is well to do.

A Porcine Br. Tanner.

BELLEFONTE. Pa. Nov. 24.—About the middle of September last a fat pig belonging to Farmer John Foreman, living near Centre Hole, anddenly disappeared. Foreman, living near Centre Hole, anddenly disappeared. No trace of the missing porker could be found, and its owner supposed it had been stolen and taken out of the neighborhood. Two or three cays ago two of Foreman's boys were tearing down a kin strawptack in the barnyard. At the bottom they discovered the lost pig. It crawled out of its lone prison, blind in one eye, and very lean. How it go in under the straw pile no one can arplain, nor why the pig did not root its way out or satisfy hunger by eating straw. It had been two mooths without eating or drinking. It joined the other pigs at the feed trough at ence and proceeded with avidity to make upfer the time it had lost.

PAXINE.

PAXINE

PAXINE, a successful remedy for Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervous Disorders, and Liver Complaints. Certain in its effects, gratifying in results, agreeable to the taste.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. PRICE \$1.00. PREPARED BY THE DENNIS MANUFACTURING CO. (LIMITED), NEW YORK

EGBERT GUERNSEY, M. D., LL. D., 526 5th av., New York, writes:

"GENTLEMEN: I have carefully examined the formula of Paxine, and think it admirably adapted for the relief of the troubles for which it is recommended. The Drugs are so skilfully combined as not only to extract all their remedial qualities, but also to produce a very elegant pharmaceutical preparation.
"EGBERT GUERNSEY, M. D."

THE RIOTOUS TRAMPS.

Three of Those Released in SpringSeld Sent up in Connecticut for Vagrancy. SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 24 .- When, on Thursday morning, Judge Wells of the Springfield Police Court discharged the fifteen tough-looking tramps who were arrested a week ago today for assaulting a freight train crew at Indian Orchard, it caused little less of a sensation than the assault itself. A posse of Springfield policemen, in charge of City Marshal Cluno, answered a telephone summons in a special car, and surprised the tramps, whom they found sitting by the railroad three miles east of here. The tramps scattered, the police fired their revolvers to scare them, and

fired their revolvers to scare them, and as they chased and caught them. City Marshal Clune shot one dead by mistake. At the trial, when Freight Conductor Connell and his brakemen effect their evidence on the single charge on which the tramps were careleasly held, that of assaulting the trainmen, all they could testify was that they ordered the tramps off the train, which order they obeyed, and when they got on again drove them off, and they stayed off. Judge Wells did not postpone the cases for a new indictment, but promptly discharged the men even calling on the one who had pleaded guilty to retract if he wished. The tramps were dumb with surprise, but quickly lif out when the handcuffs were removed. Those who went into Connecticut found that they have a tramp law there that is in operation, for three men were arrested at Thompsonville yesterday and promptly sent up for three months for vagrancy. The following letter was received at the Republican office this morning: 15 the Resublican News papper:

I am one of the tramps arested in Tomsonville I want you to git Judge Wels to come down and git us out a Respectibble Siisson.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 24. - James Palmer, the convicted murderer of Henry T. Whitehouse, attempted to commit suicide at the city jail this morning. He had obtained possession of an old pocket knife, and he stabbed himself twice in the left breast. One blow struck a rib, but the other penetrated to the outer covering of the heart. He put the knife into the wound several times to the handle. The blade was two and a half inches long, with a round and blunt point, and did not penetrate the heart. He bled half a pint, and was very weak when the physicians arrived. Inflammation has set in, and his condition is dangerous.

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Palmer was to have been taken to State prison at Concord this morning. Yesterday he declared that he would never go there alive. Palmer says he is innocent, but that he wants to die. He was much disappointed at the fallure of his attempt. It is not known how he obtained the knife, but it is supposed that a prisoner in the next cell handed it to him through a hole in the wall. If he survives it will be several days before he can be taken to Concord.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Walter J. Booth of West Grove. Pa., one of the most widely some forged notes. Booth, at his farm near West Grove, engaged extensively in buying and selling stock, carriages, and farming machinery. He did a large business, but apparently with little profit, and his debts consist chiefly of notes, which were endorsed by his friends and business acquaintances. It is estimated that Booth's total liabilities will amount to \$28,000, of which \$8,500 is secured by a mortgage on his farm. About \$5,000 which he owed to the bank at Oxford on notes discounted there was secured by the sale of his personal property a few days ago upon a judgment confessed by him to the bank. The losses of his creditors will range from \$100 to \$1,000, and it is said there are few business men in the vicinity of West Grove who have not suffered more or less by his failure and flight. and selling stock, carriages, and farming ma-

Strikes Do Not Excuse Employers. Last December an action was tried' before Judge Donohue and a jury in Supreme Court, Sirouit, in which the Nightingale Silk Works of Paterson sought to recover from Eiseman Bros. of this city \$700, the price of seventeen pieces of silk. The defence was that the plaintiffs had contracted to deliver fifty-two pieces, and could not recover unless there had been a complete delivery. The plaintiffs proved that there had been a strike in their works, which rendered the delivery of more than seventeen pieces impossible.

On motion of R. Lewinson, who represented the defendants, Judge Donohue dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the strike was not a legal excuse. The plaintiffs appended, and the General Term sustained Judge Donohue. Judges Van Brunt and Bartlett concur in Judge Macomber's opinion. pieces of silk. The defence was that the plain-

A party of engineers from the Dock Department and Dr. Morreau Morris of the Health Department are making a tour of the river

Explorers Startle the Dock Rats,

Department are making a tour of the river fronts inspecting the sanitary condition of the piers and alips. The only plor so far reported to be in a bad condition is the iron pier at the foot of West street, where the current favors the accumulation of sewage. The party travels in a small boat, and makes its inspection when the tide is low. Interesting finds in the way of huge dock rats and of hidden plunder are reported. When the work is finished reports will be made to both the Dock and the Health Departments. Denman Thompson in Contempt. Judge Lawrence has required Denman

Thompson, the actor, to show cause on Tuesday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, why he should not be punished for contempt of court, in disobering an injunction forbidding him to dispose of his interest in the opera "Baid Pasha," composed by Richard Stahl. The plaintiff is Henrietta Memier, a judgment creditor of Siahl for \$221, and alleges that Thompson has sold the opera back to Stahl.

The Muson & Maniin Mutinees,

The private musicales recently given by the Mason & Ham'in Company at their roc square were so eminoutly successful that it has been de-cided to establish the Mason & Hamilin matthies as a regular feature of the musical season. The artists who took part at the first two performances were Miss Emily took part as the first two performances were Mass Emily Winanta, Mise Josephine Le Clair, centralitos: Adolph Hardegen, violoncellist; Gaston Blay, violinian: Fordisand Junken, Aurelo Cerecia, and Mr. Glosa, planists: Harry Cowles, orrants, and familia Will provide an equally high order of talent at their future mattheses. A chief leature in this artistic aeries of sure mattheses. A chief leature in this artistic aeries of the distriction is the rendering of concerted pieces, which districtes is the reducing adaptability of the dissiloryan for the semi-concert half as well as for the drawing room, matter and concert half as well as for the drawing room, matter the pristurely one probestral effects being obtained by the sorgan in solo and in combination with other instru-ments.

Are the methods practised and the medicines openeded by the D. How Medical Co., Wissied C. Physicians interested in the company examine case before sending remedes, and honorable dealine year particular here provided them are a more present them.

DIAMONDS AND DAMAGES,

Better Not Take Back Your Ring or the Young Woman May Suc. George Morford, a wholesale grocer of

Bridgeport, was made defendant in a breach of promise suit and in a suit to recover the value of diamonds which he had given to and taken away from Miss Mary E. Murray, a music teacher in the same city. Miss Murray now resides in Brookiyn, and she employed Lawyer M. A. Kellogg to bring suit against Mr. Morford in the New York Supreme Court. Hardly had the attorney filed her complaint, however, than the case was settled.

Miss Murray is 24 years old and a blonde.

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Miss Murray is 24 years old and a blonde. Three years ago, after an acquaintance of two years, she became engaged to Mr. Morford, who is a widower, said to be worth \$150,000. The engagement is said to have existed until last April, when Mr. Morford, on account of an alleged flirtation of Miss Murray, concluded to declare it off. His flancée objected, and demanded \$50,000 for fractured affections and \$1,000 for a linger ring and a pair of earrings, all solitaires.

She charged him with getting the jewelry back by strategy. He told her, he says, that he had heard reports about her, but he appeared not to believe them. He proposed to have golden spheres fitted to the earrings, and derived the engagement ring to use it in a dramatic scene which he was to arrange. He told her, she says, that he was to have the gentleman who had made the charges against her to dinner the next day, and wanted her to be there, too. She was to make her statement in the presence of her accuser, and Mr. Morford was to place the ring upon her finger, saying: "This is my answer."

Next day she received word that the gentleman was unfortunately unable to keep his appointment. She waited a day or two and wrote a letter. Mr. Morford replied that the engagement was off, and returned her letters. In the diamond suit, Miss Murray averred that she had on Aug. 28 made a demand for the rings, and that it had been refused. Mr. Morford engaged Joseph B. Reilly as his actorage and ex-Judge Donohue as counsel. The lawyers yesterday patched up a truce, by the terms of which Miss Murray gets the diamonds and a sum of money, the amount of which could not be learned. Mr. Morford gets his leiters, and declares the young woman blameless.

WARSAW, Nov. 24.-Attorney-General Tabor, to whom Secretary of State Cook referred the question as to whether the electors of this the question as to whether the electors of this State are to convene on Dec. 4, 1888, or Jan, 14, 1889, and about which there has been published some difference of colinion, holds that the meeting of the electors should be held on the latter date. The Electoral College will, therefore, convene at the State Capitol in Albany at 4 P. M. of that day. The confusion in dates arises from an act passed by Congress on Feb. 3, 1887, which requires the Electoral College to meet in the several States on the Second Monday of January. The State statutes requires them to meet on the day preceding the first Wednesday in December. The Legislature made no change in the State law. The Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to fix a uniform day for the meeting of electors. The act of Congress governs.

known and popular young business men of Chester county, has disappeared, leaving behind him nearly \$14,000 in unsecured debts and | for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad struck on Nov. 8 for an advance of \$5 a month. They had been paid \$40, and wanted \$45. In a day or two a satisfactory arrangement was reported to have been made by the company and the switchmen. Since that, from all parts of the State, committees of switchmen have come to Superintendent Toucey asking why the switchmen of Skancateles, for instance, were not to be reckoned with those of the most favored towns. It was said at Mr. Toucey's office yesterday that all hands were cordially received and went away with assurances that if Superintendent Toucey found out that they were doing more work than they were paid for, their pay would be increased. In some instances Superintendent Toucey had increased the pay of the men who showed cause for it. Railroad struck on Nov. 8 for an advance of

Confidential Bookkeeper Fowler Cone. PATERSON, Nov. 24,---J. Frederick Fowler. the confidential bookkeeper of Knipscher & Close, sik dyers, has fied. An examination of Close, slik dyers, has fied. An examination of his books shows that the shortage is not more than \$500. Fowler was a well-known and highly respected young man. His wife has received a letter dated from New York, saying he will never return to Paterson. He hired a horse and wagon and took it with him, but he sent word back to the liveryman where to find it, and it was recovered. He received a good salary, and the cause of his shortcoming is unknown.

It May Be Anybody's Armory. Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment called at the Mayor's office yesterday to get some information regarding the project of building a formation regarding the project of building a new armory at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue for the use of the Seventy-first Regiment. The Colonel was rejected when Mayor Hewitt told him that, with the exception of the Seventh Regiment Armory, which was erected under a special act of the Legislature and by funds furnished by the members of the regiment, no armory had ever been built for any

Holiday Announcement.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union Square, New York, have now on exhibition their importations, and the manufactures of their shops prepared especially for the coming holidays, and suggest that early visitors have not only the best choice from the stock of new goods, but avoid the crowds that invariably throng the store in December.

Purchases will be cared for until the time set for delivery.